

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

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Business Manager.

THE AMERICAN AUTOCRAT.

Thinking men long ago concluded that if this country shall ever lose its liberties it will be through the judiciary, says an exchange. The encroachments of the courts upon the fundamental principles of popular government have been rapid and marked, and in some states they are proceeding with accelerated speed.

The power conferred upon the courts to undo the work of both legislatures and the people is the kernel of the danger. This, backed by the power to punish whoever may criticize them in an unfriendly spirit, as for contempt, make them antagonists of the people when they assume to assail their rights, not only formidable, but almost unconquerable. They are the last resort for whatever comes within their jurisdiction, and if they are without jurisdiction they may usurp it.

There is no appeal from any wrong they commit. The judiciary is the one department of government that may indict, try and convict for real or imaginary offenses against what it is pleased to term its "dignity." The court may reverse the will of the people on any project, and the people have no appeal.

The people of Kansas, through their legislators, passed a bill and made an appropriation for an oil refinery. The court overrides the will of the people by declaring the legislative enactment unconstitutional.

The nation at large, through its representatives and senators in congress, passed an income tax law. The federal supreme court declared the law unconstitutional, and the will of the nation was balked.

The power of the people should be supreme over every thing else, but our government lacks the method by which this power of the people may be expressed and applied.

OFFENSE OF ENGINEER WALLACE.

Much unseemly and unnecessary comment has been indulged in by the public press over the resignation of John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Ishman canal.

Here is what he did: He had a job in a country where there is yellow fever, malaria, high temperature and low morals; tarantulas, snake bites and funerals every hour. And there he took orders from men who knew about as much about canal building as a pig does about logarithms, and who could issue them while swinging in hammocks and breathing God's pure air, while the waiter mixed cooling drinks and served them.

Mr. Wallace was offered a better job. It was more congenial and carried a higher salary. So he quit. He simply exercised his right as an American citizen to lay down one job and take another, which is a right dear to the heart of every free man.

Secretary Taft calls Wallace a "rank deserter," which is a pretty tough sort of a name to hitch to any man. The president accepted the resignation and wrote a "curt note," which will have hurt like blazes.

And now, so far as officialdom is concerned, John F. Wallace can go hang.

One wonders how long Mr. Wallace would have been kept in office had Secretary Taft or the president desired to dispense with his services, and if patriotism would have cut any figure in such an event.

About seven seconds is the answer—just long enough to write on a telegraph blank: "You're fired."

It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

"NO WHITE CHIPS IN THE GAME."

"My dear sir, there are no white chips in this game," was the bit of airy persiflage, which an attorney for one of Mr. Devlin's coal companies handed out to a Chicago man who presented a claim against the Topeka millionaire for \$5,000.

It may be doubted, says an exchange, whether the "piker"—so-called—quite appreciated the exquisite humor of this way of classifying the small creditors of Banker Devlin. You see, in this failure everything, as the "dago" fruiterer would put it, is "gratia big." When you come to remember that when strangers went to Topeka the very first thing they were told was about the great wealth of Mr. Devlin—that he was worth certainly as much as 5 million dollars and probably as much as 8 millions, his high standing in the financial world needs no explanation.

Now, what right had anybody to have dealings with such a Croesus involving only \$5,000? What room was there for such a bagatelle in the big game Devlin was playing? Couldn't these "pikers" see that the big, strong banks were fairly crowding \$100,000 loans on Mr. Devlin? How could they overlook the significant fact that he was even taking the cautious and conservative Topeka financiers off their feet? You may talk about the tragedy when the "pikers" are caught for all they have, and the pity of it all, but can anybody exercise sufficient compassion to excuse the stupidity of putting up any "white chips" in such a game as Devlin played?

BEAUTY IN THE SCHOOLS.

President Eliot's idea of teaching beauty in the schools may well enough be developed without making it an obstructive fad.

Beauty is no attached frill or fringework. It is an important part of the soul of things. It is to education and to life what the color and the odor are to the rose.

The very best instruction in the knowledge of beauty is insensible, and gained while the mind may be actually engaged in taking in something else. Beauty is best taught by beautiful surroundings and by incessant suggestion, and these things are actually possible in a city school.

Today the surroundings of the school child are very much more beautiful than they were a generation ago. Good architecture and a little landscape gardening have replaced the old plain buildings and the old bare grounds. Pictures, busts and pleasing tints have succeeded the old black whitewashed and blackboarded walls.

The harvest of this atmosphere of improved suggestion is being reaped in the much easier adaptability of this generation to beautiful ideas in industrial art and in the immeasurably increased beauty of the home.

Albuquerque must wait for a better water system before her children can receive much instruction in the beauty of plant life and growth.

SEEMS A LITTLE EXERCISED.

The Journal seems to be a little exercised as to the position which The Citizen and Mr. Strickler take on the investigation of Bernalillo county officers pending before the governor. The Hubbells seem to have been able to take care of themselves with the Journal in the past and it seems clear that they will be able to take care of themselves as far as the governor is concerned without the aid of either the Journal or Citizen. It is also quite evident that the governor can pass on the merits of the case without the assistance of either paper. When a decision is rendered The Citizen will give the public all the news in regard to it. This is the sole function of a newspaper in the premises.

In the meantime we would suggest that the Journal devote its energies in securing a session of the special committee of the city council on the water works proposition. Plenty of water for baths and other purposes during his warm weather would be quite refreshing if the thought of 25 cents per instead of 5 cents per did not restrict its use.

The men who have called the separate statehood convention for August 21 at Muscogee may be building worse than they know, says the Globe-Democrat. Their project for a state to comprise the five civilized tribes is absurd. They want the Indian Territory, or the part of it occupied by the five tribes, erected into a state by itself, leaving Oklahoma to also come in separately. The Muscogee con-

vention, according to the program of its projectors, will frame a state constitution for the region, and will present it to congress next December for action. No gift of clairvoyance is needed to enable persons to see what action congress will take on that Muscogee proposition. It will be promptly and emphatically turned down.

A French writer has recently been "doing" America, says commercialism is ruining the drama; Mr. Dalrymple, the Scotchman, says politics is destroying municipal integrity. Dr. Washington Gladden is sure that "tainted money" is corrupting the churches and staining the cause of education and a whole "raft" of lesser lights are declaring that "graft" is polluting every avocation of life. Perhaps these are but different symptoms of the one great evil—love of money.

The Los Angeles Examiner devotes two whole pages to an account of the Sanitarium which the associated fraternities will establish at Las Vegas, N. M. The article is illustrated by eight pictures, and the whole write-up does credit to the Examiner and justice to the greatest sanitarium enterprise the world ever saw. The Citizen regrets that the article is too elaborate for reproduction in the present condition of its crowded columns.

President Spencer of the Southern railway told the country the other day how the south was progressing, one of the evidences being that it was now traversed by 31,000 miles of railway tracks. Nothing more need be added except to say that railroad tracks are not laid except where there are good reasons believing that they will be profitable.

Governor Glenn, of N. Carolina, forgot where he was "at" on the 4th, while making an address to Tammany hall in New York. "We are living too fast," said he, "spending money riotously, both as a nation and individuals, and are developing a country of thieves and gamblers." The expression was a little strong but the thought is worth remembering.

Dr. E. B. Perrin, owner of the onyx quarries, forty-five miles northwest of Prescott, Arizona, has made a contract with the Denver Development company to do \$80,000 worth of work on them, and other contracts with Chicago people to take the entire output. A narrow gauge railroad is to be built from Seligman to the quarries.

THE BEST SIGN OF A SOUND CONVERSION

Merchants in England and Wales are happy over the fact that the great religious revival is causing people to pay their debts.

Here is a substantial good result of religious business which even the hardest-headed materialist must acknowledge.

Missionary work in heathen lands makes good money for the products of civilization. It has long been recognized that, in a broad way, the dollar in the missionary box is the best investment business men can make. And now the English and Welsh merchants are learning that money given in support of revivalists comes back multiplied many times.

The mystery of some people's financial irresponsibility has never been fathomed. They may be the soul of conscience in every respect but this. Perhaps they never get a dollar's worth of any commodity without a firm intention to pay for it. But somehow they never do pay for it, and all the while the thought of not paying for it is harassing and even shocking to them. There is needed an authoritative psychological study of the respectable, well-meaning "deadbeat."

Probably no one on earth save a bishop of the English church would have been found to object to the revival which began in Wales and is spreading in England on the ground that it is causing people to pay their debts. The bishop of Carlisle in a recent address, expressed his scorn of this sort of conversion and intimated that the man whose moral sense had not already made him honest, was a doubtful acquisition, under an emotional impulse, to any religious organization. A man, he said, should be honest up and down and through and through. A "religion of emotion and crocodile tears" might cause the man who was not thus honest to pay his debts, but it would hardly transform him into a person of real conscience.

The idea of the man who is as religious out of church as in it and who never required conversion to prevent his buying things that he had no serious intention of paying for is attractive. There are many such men. Yet it is easily to be fancied that the merchants and shop keepers, of whatever faith or moral system, are pleased when they see the revivalists pricking dulled consciences and causing long standing accounts to be settled.

In spite of the adverse opinion of the bishop of Carlisle, the commonly-accepted view among level-headed business men must be that the conversion which causes "deadbeats" to pay their debts is a first-rate kind of conversion.

The convert who takes time from his praying to hunt up and square his accounts may not stand the highest with the bishop, but he makes a hit with all the rest and no doubt a harp already tuned awaits him on high.

ABOUT DEMAND FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION

Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly first assistant secretary of the federal treasury, and now vice president of the National City Bank of New York, is worried because colleges do not teach business to their students.

Vanderlip has been pleading with the university convention for a university education especially adapted to men who are to lead commercial lives.

Vanderlip must be accepted as an expert witness on the subject of business qualifications. He has long been closely allied with the classes with whom business is a fine art.

But the main question is whether the country wants those classes enlarged. Another question is whether education has anything to do with the production of such classes.

A lack of business training has never been regarded as one of the crying evils of American life. The business men with whom Vanderlip is allied seem to be doing well, even in the absence of special university training. Had they any added advantage of special training they would possibly be owning the whole earth, with a fence around it.

The directors of the National City bank, for example, though they have had no special university business training, were able to purchase the New York custom house from the federal treasury on terms that have amazed and puzzled the country. Does Vanderlip hope that, with special university training, they would be able to take over the entire federal treasury on even easier terms?

Had the managers of the Equitable had special university training would they have succeeded better in turning the people's money to their own private use? Rockefeller, without any university training at all, has acquired a billion. If specially trained would he have acquired a hundred billions?

Not much! Greed is not to be developed through the intellect. Money making is an instinct which men share with the ant and the bee and the swine. Education has little to do with it except to weaken the instinct.

A university that will teach real business methods, with a compulsory course in ethics and honesty, might work to the advantage of all except those who are now thriving on the policy of grab-all-you-can-get.

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Col. D. K. B. Sellers, office manager of the Surety Investment company, leaves tonight for San Francisco, where he will join Mrs. Sellers and the children, who have been spending the past month at the various California coast resorts. They will return to the city in a couple of weeks.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE ALBUQUERQUE			
REPORT OF CONDITION JULY 3, 1905			
RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand,	\$ 71,436.09	Capital,	\$ 150,000.00
Due from Banks (Sight Exchange),	337,529.04	Surplus and Profit,	28,731.18
Loans & Discounts,	924,084.97	Deposits,	1,175,990.69
Furniture and Fixtures,	4,627.07		
Real Estate,	17,044.70		
	\$1,854,721.87		\$1,854,721.87

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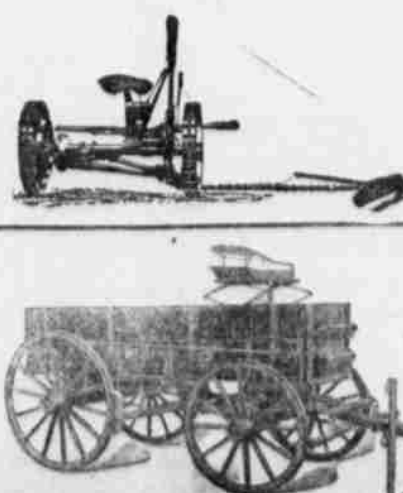
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